

NGSTON,
RET, ALEXANDRIA,
ON HAND,
of Orchard Grapes,
Rape, Rye Grass, Burnet,
Trifolium, Peruvian Grass,
rice by Capt. Hand,
OF RED CLOVER,
assortment of Garden
lander, Arise, Caraway,
Rape, Maw, Canary,
oots, Flowering Plants,
Poplars, Catalpas, Asps,
all kinds of Garden Ut
nives, the American Gr
A Treatise on Planting
Pots of all sorts, China
d a handsome assortment
d Queens Ware, with al
&c. &c.
e till January next,
A that can come well re
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O RENT,
offers to rent for one or
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Blacksmith's shop, with a
ls, a Dwelling House in
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ween three and four acres
from several years expe
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to let.
has B. Moreland.
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T. E. M.

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service of the subscriber
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N, named ANTHONY,
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all reasonable expenses
home.
ham H. Tebbs.

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r carry him off at their
BACON,
e, on King-street, has in
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Genuine Articles in
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assortment complete.
on his usual low terms
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TEAS,
particularly select
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family use.

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WINE S.

x Brandy,
or family use,
St. Vincents, and New

ves, rassaia, pimento,
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able use, pearl barley
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AILY BY
OWDEN,
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Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1868.

[No. 2138.]

Sales at Vendue.
One every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.
The American Artillerist's Companion,
OR
ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,
BY LOUIS DE TOUSARD,
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg. and inspector of artillery of the U. S.
No 1st and 2d of the above work
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY.
King-street.

March 31.
GREEN COFFEE.
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
James Sanderson.

Feb. 13
HEMP FOR SALE.
I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time
Bryan Hampson.
December 30.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers to the Alexandria Academy, are respectfully informed that an election will take place at the academy on Monday the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock for thirteen trustees to serve for one year from that day.
March 11.

BRYAN HAMPSON.
HAS FOR SALE.
10 pipes old port
15 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Tenerife
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
25 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
130 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
50 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for sale on hand—with a number of other articles, all of which he will sell low on his terms of sale.

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,
45 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, various Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

CAUTION.
EAS Joseph Deane and Zachariah Incr, have set up a claim by a deed of conveyance made to them by a party, for a part of the Mount Air land in our possession.—This is to warn all persons from purchasing; as the said party could have no title in a land until a general division of the late Daniel M'Carty takes place.
Sarah M'Carty,
John W. Bronaugh.

FOR SALE,
a board the ship "Commerce, laying at colonel Ramsey's wharf,
About two thousand bushels Isle of May
S A L T.
Excellent for striking and packing fish, which will be sold in small quantities from on board.
April 5.

CHARLES BENNETT,
Offers for sale, for cash, or approved notes, at 60 days,
One bale superfine London Cloths
and Kerseymeres.
Irish Linens.
A few elegant Muslin Robes,
Calicoes and Gingham.
Seine and Sail Twine.
Fine and coarse Hats.
Clover Seed of the first quality.
12 casks Rye Whiskey, one year distilled, &c. &c.
April 6.

NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.
The business in future will be transacted by
CHS. I. CATLETT.
April 1.

TO RENT,
and possession given on the 14th of November next,
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENNELL, living next door, or to the subscriber.
Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20.

Salt and Barrels.
I have for sale at my store, a quantity of coarse and fine SALT, a parcel of empty Barrels, and about 50 Casks in complete order for striking fish.
John G. Ladd.
March 25.

Whereas Stephen Cooke, of
London county, Virginia, did, on the 6th day of January, 1867, execute a lease for a place called "Jones's Point," binding on Potomac river and Great Hunting Creek, to a certain A. G. Hammond for the term of seven years; which lease was afterwards assigned to a certain Benjamin Morris, who afterwards delivered me peaceable possession of the premises.
As I do not hold the same under lease or rent from any person; but claim it as my own right: I wish and request those who have any counter claims to come forward and establish them according to law.
Josiah Browning.
March 22.

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Mr. Samuel Craig late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereon are required to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 9th day of March 1868.
John G. Ladd.
Administrator with the will annexed of Sam. Craig, deceased.

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsey's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes
March 9.

PUBLIC SALE.
On WEDNESDAY the 13th April at one o'clock, will be sold at the Coffee-house.
A GROUND RENT of 140
dollars, well secured, with brick and other buildings. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.
P. G. Marsteller.
April 7.

S A L T.
1000 bushels Coarse SALT, a float suitable for packing fish, which (if taken from on board) will be sold low, by
Mordecai Miller.
April 7.
JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Check and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheet and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
15 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of soat Leather, Shoes, Sperrmaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7.

ENGLISH GOODS.
By the John Adams & St. John from Liverpool,
APPLETON AND CO.
16, Calvert street, Baltimore.
HAVE received their regular supply
of goods, calculated for the present and approaching season:
Cambric and Common Canvas
Printed and striped Dimities
Printed Marseilles Vesting
White Jeans
Furniture Chintz
Do. Dimities
London Superfine Broad Cloths
Do. do. Cassimeres
Yorkshire Fine Cloths and Castineres
Patent Nankeens
Grandetells
Cotton Cassimeres
6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Merslins
Japan, Haricord and Check do.
Plain and Figured Mull do.
Leno, Victory, Riddle, &c. do.
Colored do. do. do.
4-4 Plain Book do.
Ginghams
Silk do.
Satin, Persians and Sarsenets
Fonset Silks
Silk Gloves
Silk Handkerchiefs
Fancy Shawls
Cotton Umbrellas
Do. Braces
Do. Laces and Footings
Do. Quillings
English Kid Gloves
Cotton Hosiery
Handkerchiefs
Fringe and Red Lace
Cotton and Linen Checks
Buttons
Birmingham Ware, &c.
IN STORE,
A few dozen gentlemen's best Beaver Hats from Marseilles.

These goods will be sold low for cash or undoubted paper at 60 days.
April 5.

A Brick House for Sale.
THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Nichols, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to
John C. Vowell.
January 12.

Lemmons by the box,
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by
Robert T. Hoob & Co.
January 20.

Horwell's
Celebrated Patent Suspenders.
FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.
Wholesale purchases may be supplied on advantageous terms.
Richard Horwell.
March 25.

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS, ALEXANDRIA.
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of
MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe & Corsica
WINE S.
Old St. Estephe Medoc, larot, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinas
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India Rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in barrels
2 hogsheads Havana honey
15 do. choice retelling molasses

TEAS
of good quality
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, &c.
timore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's stout in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley
London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; floutant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine-gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from 1 to treble soaked chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.
Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

Just Received and For Sale
By R. GRAY, King-street,
SECRET HISTORY,
OR,
The Horrors of St. Domingo.
In a series of letters written by a lady of Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price 6c.

MODERN CHIVALRY,
Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Brackenridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,
Formed upon principles of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87 1/2 cents.
March 29.

AMERICAN EMBARGO.

THE last papers from America communicate the intelligence of a strong measure which in the present crisis of their affairs the United States have deemed it prudent to adopt.

It is an embargo upon their shipping; an interdiction of all foreign trade whatever; it is a suspension of the exercise of those maritime rights which they were determined not to surrender, and did not choose to contest. It is a dignified retirement from the commerce of foreign nations, at a period when the two great powers of the world have scarcely any other object of contention left. When to prevent trade on the part of the one, and to force it into the prohibited channels on the part of the other, is almost the sole remaining motive which nourishes the flame of war in Europe.

To prevent kindling from the common blaze; and that necessary injury from the struggle which an unavoidable inclination to one party or the other must have produced, America has pursued a conduct of sound wisdom, and true political virtue.

As trade is the object of the quarrel, she has resigned the prize to the combatants. She has withdrawn her claims from the list, and retreated to the tranquil station of a spectator.

This was the only middle point left her between peace and war.

The embargo is hostile to no power, because the measure is founded upon those just rights of control which, in national exigencies, every government has a right to exercise over its own subjects; and because, if it be hostile to any party, it is hostile to the American merchants themselves.

It is a measure of peace and precaution. It is impartial because it is universal; it is just because its direct operation is upon those alone, whose rights as subjects of America, the supreme power of the earth has a power to modify, to suspend, or to abridge.

As there are no exceptions in favor of any people, there can be no just cause of suspicion on the part of any; England, France and Spain, are upon the same footing of common exclusion; or rather indeed the American merchant is precluded from

We thus see that America has resolved not to be caught in hostilities, and as she has found what is ordinarily called neutrality impossible, she has resorted to the defensive system with equal dignity and prudence; she has withdrawn from Europe, and fallen back upon her own resources. In the common phrase, she is at length resolved to keep herself to herself. She sets the first example of trying to live without Europe; and it now remains for Europe to try how she can live without America.

With respect to the islands of France, Spain, and the other powers, in the Atlantic, which we call the West India islands, there is no alternative with respect to them but the following: they must starve, or surrender without a siege to Great Britain—as we possess the sea, their mother countries cannot supply them with that food which they are unable to raise for themselves; and America, from the operation of her embargo, will not supply them.

What then is to become of them? They must either be the prey of famine or the spoil of Great Britain. But is it to our advantage to conquer them? Certainly not. We cannot feed so many additional mouths as St. Domingo alone contains without diminishing our own necessary stock of subsistence; moreover, we must now supply our own colonies with provisions. Smithfield, Leadenhall and Mark Lane, will now swarm with new contractors for Barbadoes, Jamaica and Antigua; we shall have to feed a black population in our several islands exceeding one million; and a white population of a hundred and fifty thousand!

Can the nation support this long? Are our crops so very abundant, and our harvests so regularly exuberant, that we can afford an increased consumption of a million and a half; that we can feed, in addition to our own people, half as many mouths as all Ireland contains?

Here is the danger; here is the real pressure; the loss or suspension of our commerce is a mere subordinate evil to this. If a year of scarcity should again overtake us, which providence in its mercy avert, how would the people of Great Britain endure to see their markets stripped, and their provisions shipped away for the West Indies?

We are indeed supporting the islands at an aggravated expense if we must exchange our corn or cattle for their sugar cane and molasses.

We have seen how America values her trade, and how false, notoriously false, have been all our estimates of those feelings and prejudices which, as operating so extensively upon us, we had conceived to operate as generally upon her.

And as here we cannot help reverting to an article which our readers will find in the WEEKLY MESSENGER of January seventh. It was written of course, many days before the intelligence of the embargo was received; but it will be found to be a complete anticipation of that line of policy which America was likely to pursue—a true description of her national feelings, and an impartial estimate of her political wisdom.

Our only wish is, that this article may have a tendency to encourage that spirit of conciliation which, in the present state of things should be cherished at any hazard. We have no desire but to see harmony restored between the two countries; and an union of interests, and alliance of friendship, would not only check the present storm with which we are threatened, but have a greater tendency than any other possible measure, to the level of our towering enemy, and preserve the CAPTOLIO IMMOBILE SAXUM of the British constitution.

We extract this article as it appeared, because we are convinced the sentiments it contains cannot be too deliberately weighed by the considerate and prudent. We pronounce with confidence that it contains points, which it is impossible to confute.

From the New-York Oracle, March 25.

We yesterday published an article from a Norfolk paper, in which the writer has mentioned his conjectures relative to the destination of the Rochefort squadron. He supposes that this fleet, having on board 4 or 500 French officers and 1000 artillerymen is bound to Mexico. Is it a reasonable supposition that Spain would ruin herself for the paltry consideration of conquering Louisiana and the south-western territory of the U States? We cannot participate in these fears. From the best authorities we learn that the Spanish army for the protection of the mines is on the most respectable footing both as to numbers and discipline; and there can be no expectation that a single regiment would be taken from their regular army to effect the conquest of a territory which would be of but little advantage to them.

Admitting that there are a great number of officers on board the Rochefort squadron, some engineers, and a thousand artillerymen, it is a more probable conjecture that they were bound for the coast of Hindostan. The inhabitants of this extensive chain of mountains called the Gantes, better known by the name of Marates, who possess the interior country from the coast of Orissa to the north of Goa, have never submitted to the different conquerors who have by turns ravaged their beautiful provinces. The English are seldom at peace with them, and their treaties are generally broken as soon as they are able to recruit the losses of their armies. These warlike people are totally ignorant of the modern art of war, and their natural intrepidity is of no great avail against our superior tactics. They are so conscious of this, that the most insignificant officer, or common soldier, who deserts from the European regiments, becomes among them a person of importance, and frequently acquires immense fortunes from the liberal wages they receive for their services.

The governors of the Isle of France have been for a long time past engaged in a very active correspondence with these people, who are the most inveterate enemies of England; and have, ere this time, matured plans by which the emperor Napoleon will speedily profit. As Russia and Persia are his allies, the difficulties of marching an army to India are inconsiderable, it is well known that from the southern bank of the Caspian Sea to Delhi, where Porus reigns, the distance does not exceed 300 leagues, across a country which is fertile, rich and populous. From that capital they can either descend the Ganges, which is navigable at a small distance from it, or traverse the mountainous country which divides what is generally known under the name of Hindostan.

It is most probable that the Rochefort fleet has sailed to Goa, where they will take advantage of the security into which the Portuguese have been lulled by the English, and will also benefit by the assistance of the Marates, who are ready and willing to lend their aid against every European power which has settled upon their coasts.

But even should this squadron not have undertaken any new conquest, it must be admitted that they will use every precaution to avoid an enemy whose activity is incessant, and there is little doubt but they will land their troops in some particular place, where the

English can be annoyed, and where they can co-operate with the enemies of Great Britain. In the present state of affairs it is not a difficult matter to find a sufficiency of such places, and the talents of so many officers combined with the exertions of these artillerymen, &c. who are said to be on board the fleet, will be of serious injury to the British domination, if united with the local powers of any nation who have cause to be dissatisfied with her proceedings.

FROM THE SAME.

Many conjectures have been offered to the public by the different prints concerning the conduct of Bonaparte towards Portugal, in suffering the royal family to escape before he put his threat of dethroning them into execution. The following from a respectable London print, the PIER, may not be unworthy the attention of our readers who are not in the habit of seeing that journal:

"There would seem something mysterious in the conduct of Bonaparte, and not outwardly accordant with his usual sagacity, in denouncing the overthrow of Portugal before he was prepared to carry his threat into execution—a circumstance which affords the means of escape to the royal family. Probably he might have been led into this error by the tardy movements of the British court, towards the assistance of its ancient ally. There are some, however, who think that the premature threat of the head of the French empire was but a feature of the policy by which he was governed in his attack on Portugal; and that the event which has happened, has neither disappointed his hopes nor his views. These argue in the following manner—

"If Bonaparte had advanced upon Lisbon, seized the fleet, and dethroned the royal family, there would have been no obstacle whatever to England either obtaining possession of the Brazils or at least establishing the independence of that colony, and eventually all South America. This itself would have been almost irrevocable. No peace which he may hope to make with England could have undone what in the mean time we should be enabled to do there by the help of the inhabitants. He would have obtained, moreover, some ships, neither very many, nor very useful ones, nor manned with crews much disposed in his favor—along with them he would have retained the lawful monarch and his court. This, though no great obstacle to his views, would still have been somewhat against him. But the emigration of that court, besides freeing him from every such impediment, and even giving him some hold over the country, prevents the revolution in South America, which, of all others he has most dreaded. He knows the character of the royal family and the court of Portugal. He was aware how unwillingly they would consent to give up Portugal for ever; he retains that hold over them. When a peace comes, he may, by these means, wheedle them back to Europe; at any rate, he may acquire an influence over them in this way, while they remain in America. If he had suffered the court of Lisbon to escape without the fleet, and part of the army, he had gained nothing but the ships; by allowing them to go over in a respectable state of equipment, he entirely prevents England from interfering, except with her councils, which, for reasons best known to himself, he seems not much to dread."

NEW YORK, April 2.

Arrived, ship Charleston Packet, 27 days from Algiers.

Left there, ship Ocean, Dodge, for New York, in a few days; brig Phoenix, Corning, of Salem, with fish, brought in by a Spanish privateer; schooner Washington, Deeson, from Salem for Alicante, with fish, brought in but liberated; brig Union, Wing, of Marblehead for Malaga, with fish, cargo condemned for want of a sea letter; ship North America, Harding, from Norfolk, brought in under the new decree; ship Wells, Lamson, from Salem, with fish, blown out of Gibraltar on the 8th of February and captured by a Spanish privateer in the Straits, part of her cargo previously sold at Gibraltar; brig Farmer, Bosdet, of Portsmouth, N. H. in ballast, was taken by a Spanish privateer when coming out of Gibraltar; schooner John and William, of Boston, in ballast brought in by a Spanish privateer, taken when coming out of Gibraltar, abandoned by the officers and crew when the privateer first chased them, and arrived safe at the Rock of Gibraltar in their boat with what specie was on board; and brig William, Taylor, put in from Teneriffe, for Sicily, in distress.

The following vessels were also left there, all of them captured by Spanish privateers and carried in for having their papers endorsed:

Ships Alpha, Sowles, of Philadelphia, for Cadiz, or Algiers; Eliza, Brown, of Baltimore, for Barcelona; Monk, Lindall, from Baltimore and Salem, for Barcelona; brig Scaman, Lasher, from New York, for Cadiz, or Algiers; Augusta, Davis, of Gloucester, with flour, &c. for Lisbon; Cetberus, Luffin, of Newburyport, with

fish, for Marseilles; Allen, Foster, of Boston for Leghorn; Augusta, Lockwood, for Trieste; schooner Washington, White, and John, Stacy, from Malaga for Bilbao, with fish, turned off that port by an English cruiser, afterwards taken by the English in the attempt to get into Lisbon, and retaken by a Spanish privateer. The ship Uncle Toby, of New York, is carried into Ceuta by a Spanish privateer, and the cargo taken out without waiting for it.

On the 8th Feb. while at Algiers, experienced a severe gale of wind which drove the following vessels on shore—brigs Phoenix Corning, vessel and about 100 quintals of salt, saved his sails and rigging; Scaman, Lasher, vessel lost, about one fourth of the cargo saved, one man drowned, the rest preserved with difficulty; Farmer, Bosdet, in ballast, vessel lost, her crew and part of her sails and rigging saved; William, Taylor, vessel lost, sails rigging and crew saved; Union Wing, vessel not much injured; Danish ship, Thompson, vessel lost, 2000 bushels of salt and crew saved; English ship Euphrates, loaded with logwood and mahogany, vessel entirely lost, having driven out from Gibraltar; an English prize ship, 2 schooners, a guard ship, 9 or 10 cruizers, about 20 coasters, and several Portuguese were on shore during the gale, and a number of lives were lost. Went ashore in Russia bay, the American ship Two Brothers, from Leghorn, crew saved with great difficulty. The brig Minerva, from Barcelona, went ashore at Gibraltar; English brig Commercial, with rice, totally lost; French polacca, prize ship, overset, and crew perished; English schooner, overset, and two women and one man perished, brig Mary of New York, with sugar lost under Zora battery, crew saved, and a number of American ships drove from the bay of Gibraltar with the loss of their anchors, and made out to get through the Gut.

Sailed in company with ships Rose, Gardner, for Philadelphia, in ballast; Madison, Burd, for Kennebunk, do. Canilla, Warden, of Philadelphia for Tangier, on the Barbary coast; but was captured in the Gut by an English brig and ordered for Gibraltar. In lat. 30, 48, long. 70, 20, saw a large ship standing to the southward, supposed her to be a man of war. Passenger, capt. Taylor, late of the brig William, left in Algiers bay.

CHARLESTON, March 21.

The brig Lucy, Davis, 25 days from Kingston, Jamaica, took a pilot yesterday.

Capt. Shackelford, sailed from Rotterdam in company with a ship for New-York, and a brig for Norfolk. Left brig Sophia, just arrived from Savannah. On the 6th February, in lat. 44, long. 23, captain S. fell in with a British ship completely dismantled, without any person on board, and having a cargo of sugar and rum, supposed to be from Jamaica. Captain S. put his mate and two men on board of her, and after having erected jury masts, and furnished them with a supply of provisions, &c. directed them to make this port, if possible, if not, to put into the first convenient port. On the 18th instant, off Cape Hatteras, spoke ship Adonis, Moore, three days from Savannah, bound to New York.

Captain Hill sailed in co with schooner Ruth, Merrell, for Newburyport. Left brig Russell, for Philadelphia, to sail in 12 days; schooner Washington, Furlong, of and for Newburyport, do. On the 5th instant, Grand Cayman bearing N. distance 50 miles, was boarded by two French privateers, who took from him four puncheons of rum, for which they gave him an order on Guadaloupe—they also took from him his small boat, oars, paints, oil, all his spare cordage, steering sails, haulyards, &c. &c. for which they gave no orders; took all the letters and papers and refused to return them. 13th inst. off Havana, was boarded by a British privateer belonging to New Providence and treated politely. The French privateers who boarded captain Hill, had not heard of the blockade decree of Great Britain, nor of the countervailing decree more recently issued by Bonaparte, they having been out six weeks on a cruise.

A meeting of the members of the Rifle Corps is requested at the court house on Saturday evening next at 7 o'clock.

By order of the Capt.

Horace Field, Serg't.

April 6.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

March 30, 18.

ORDERED, THAT Henry Nicholson, Robt. Anderson and Joseph Riddle, be commissioners to perpend an election to be held at the council chamber on Monday the 11th day of April next, for a member of the common council for ward No. 2, in place of John Sutton, no eligible.

Test. JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

April 1.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

Alexandria Daily

SATURDAY,

James H. McCulloch, esq. Director of the port of Baiton

Captain Bailey, arrived from Martinique, informs us that 600 had arrived at Fort St. Philip after landing 500 troops.

The following important news from Spain was yesterday received from this city—having been sent to him in letters from Feb.

The affairs of Spain were. The French decisively put into execution an American vessel that had arrived at Cadiz for a breach of the blockade, had been prosecuted.

French troops of the 1809 were to occupy all Spain; and to be supplied of these troops already in Portugal amounted to 80,000 men, of which were sent to Madrid. A Spanish troops had been sent.

The Prince of Peace was not true, as reported of Asturias had been appointed of the French and Spanish armies were going to the aid.

By a new decree, the manufactured goods were to be sent to a commission for the purpose—and it was decreed would be passed.

The greatest rigor was now held corresponded English: Five persons were at Algiers, and hung. The favorable weather hopes that the ensuing season would be abundant; which circumstances would be the rise in the price of the produce. Bonaparte had laid a contribution of 20,000,000 francs upon the ingenuity of the whole of the plate, and the church revenues. In Spain had risen to 3 per cent. the latest date were at 52.

Also period of their exiled nation, has the situation as critical and alarming moment.

The affairs of our country were unequal, either in their due administration or their derangement as scarce hope of an issue consistent national interests or independence.

A most unpardonable crime of the belligerent powers was issued by the emperor Napoleon respecting the rights with Great Britain, to the other belligerent ground for a decree of neutral commerce with either of those powers: the evils which have arisen from the detaining of British ships and the edicts of the American ships and the officers of the French navy, but correct recognition of facts, every one who now suffers from a devoted country has furnished the commentary.

of a letter, written to enquire into the situation, and of future duty hear the cry that our situation was dangerous, but that our danger is, for every candid observer, the least magnitude of those whose

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.

James H. McColloch, esq. is appointed collector of the port of Baltimore, in the place of Gabriel Christie, esq. deceased.

Captain Bailey, arrived at New York, from Martinique, informs us that two French frigates had arrived at Fort Royal, and sailed again after landing 500 troops.

FROM SPAIN.

The following important intelligence from Spain was yesterday received from a gentleman of this city—having been communicated to him in letters from Cadiz of the 12th Feb.

(A. Y. Gaz. April 5.)

The affairs of Spain continued to grow worse. The French decrees were rigorously put into execution; so much so that an American vessel that had been detained at Cadiz for a breach of the Milan decree, had been pronounced a good prize.

French troops of the conscription of 1809 were to occupy all the sea coast of Spain, and to be supported at the expense of that power. The whole number of these troops already entered Spain and Portugal amounted to 80,000; the greater part of which were at Salamanca, and around Madrid. A great part of the Spanish troops had been sent into Portugal.

The Prince of Pesce was still in power. It was true, as reported, that the Prince of Asturias had been appointed generalissimo of the French and Spanish armies. Whether it is true, that the French and Spanish armies were going to besiege Gibraltar.

By a new decree, the holders of English manufactured goods were obliged to deliver them to a commission appointed for that purpose—and it was expected another decree would be passed to condemn them.

The greatest rigor was observed against those who held correspondence with the English. Five persons had been detected at Algeiras, and hung.

The favorable weather in Spain had given hopes that the ensuing harvest would be abundant; which circumstance had prevented the rise in the price of flour.

Barbante had laid Portugal under a contribution of 20,000,000 dollars; which enormous sum he ingeniously proposed to raise by robbing the churches of the whole of the plate, and two thirds of the church revenues. In consequence of this requisition, the VALES REALES of Portugal had risen to 3 per cent which at the latest date were at 57 per cent.

Also period of their existence, as an independent nation, has the situation of the U. S. been as critical and alarming, as in the present moment.

The affairs of our country confided by an immense suffrage, to the guidance of men altogether unequal, either in courage or capacity, to their due administration, have fallen into such a state of anarchy, as scarcely to admit the possibility of an issue consistent with either our national interests or independence.

A most unpardonable partiality, towards the belligerent powers, occasioned the decrees issued by the emperor of France, in 1806 respecting the commerce of neutral ships with Great Britain, to pass without remonstrance or notice by our government, furnishing ground for a decree of retaliation, respecting neutral commerce with France—and thereby surrendering our claims to consideration of those powers; thereby involving the evils which have accrued to our citizens from the detaining orders of council by Britain, and the edicts to burn sink and destroy American ships and property, which have been issued by the government and executed by the officers of France.

In this short, but correct and comprehensive statement of facts, every intelligent man will recognize the real cause of all the distress which we now suffer, and of the dangerous and disgraceful consequences which may result from our devoted country.—Mr. JEFFERSON's submission to the first decree of France has furnished the text, on which the commentary.

(Phil. Reg.)

tract of a letter, written to a friend, in answer to enquiry into the cause of our present situation, and of future prospects.

We daily hear the cry that the times are bad, and that our situation is very alarming and precarious; but what the real cause or extent of our danger is, few pretend fully to comprehend. One evil is, however, very apparent to every candid observer, and perhaps of the least magnitude, the infatuation of the least spirit. Those whose jealousy for their

rights but a little time since was awake at every sound of apparent danger, can now slumber with perfect quiet in the arms of party.—The very things are now applauded, which once raised a violent clamor and were condemned as the instruments of our political destruction. There was a time when it was considered a crime but little short of treason to attempt to conceal any thing from the sovereign people; but zeal for party has now engendered a blind confidence.—But we have this consolation, that the blood in American veins has not ceased to flow, and that there are bounds beyond which confidence to party will not go. Those who refuse to hear cannot refuse to feel. Our real situation is covered from the public eye, with an impenetrable darkness.—and let those remember, who are bound to hold our dearest rights with hallowed hands, that it is a darkness which is felt. The time is not far distant when the charm of party must be broken, and the voice of Americans will be heard. It will not only vibrate through the states, but thunder through the universe."

SETTLING ACCOUNTS.—One reason given by the administration in favor of the *Embargo* was, that it would oblige people to settle their accounts. We now learn by a letter from the town of Augusta, in the province of Maine, that a large collection of distressed people got together, and in their phrenzy first burnt the gaol and liberated all the prisoners, and then attempted to set fire to the court-house, but were prevented; a large town adjoining the gaol caught fire and was consumed, threatening the town with conflagration.

Another letter mentions that in a small seaport in the province of Maine, Passamaquoddy, the collector and officers of the custom-house have been insulted and threatened, and that large quantities of flour on hand were shipped in open day and exported in defiance of all law or law officers.

This is settling accounts with a vengeance. But "hunger will break through stone walls, saith the proverb."

CONGRESS.

ERRATUM.—In the journal of secret proceedings in our last, in first column in the 3d page of the paper, instead of "A motion was made by Mr. Blackledge, and seconded, that the house do agree to the following order: Ordered that the secret journal, &c." read, "A motion was made by Mr. Randolph, and seconded, &c."

Senate of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1808.

CASE OF JOHN SMITH.

Messrs. Russel and Gardener, representatives from New York, were examined as to the credibility of several of the deponents on the part of Mr. Smith.

When Mr. Harper concluded the defence of Mr. Smith in a speech of about 3 hours length.

THURSDAY, April 7.

Mr. Anderson moved to postpone the consideration of the report in this case until tomorrow, to give the members an opportunity to collate the new testimony offered.

This motion was lost. Mr. S. Smith offered a resolution requesting the President to lay before the senate the letter of judge Nimmo to him, the letter of Mr. Smith, covering the depositions of himself & his son, and such other papers as may be in the possession of the Executive touching any alleged connection between Mr. Smith and Burr's conspiracy.

This motion was agreed to, subject to the understanding that it should not interrupt the progress of any discussion which might arise on the report.

Mr. Anderson having expressed his surprise at the attempt to precipitate a decision, and declared his inability to take that full view of the subject (which he desired to do) before tomorrow, on motion of Mr. White, its further consideration was postponed until tomorrow.

In the course of the remarks, which fell from Mr. Gilles, he observed that he considered Elias Glover as so completely discredited, that he desired no further information to make up his opinion.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.

Messrs. Porter and Gardener obtained leave of absence.

The house took up the unfinished business the bill for raising an additional military force, the debate on which continued till past four o'clock, when the house adjourned without taking a question.

Messrs. Tallmadge, Southard, G. W. Campbell, supported the bill, and Messrs. Moseley, Sloan, and Dana opposed it.

THURSDAY, April 7.

Mr. Findley from the committee appointed to confer with the committee of the senate on the subject of adjournment, made a report concluding with a resolution to adjourn on

the 25th inst. which was ordered to lie on the table.

The house were this day wholly occupied in the discussion of the bill for raising an additional military force, till past 5 o'clock when the question was taken and the bill passed 95 to 16.

Messrs. Eppes, Key, and Clopton, supported the bill, and Messrs. Randolph, Dana, Stanford, and D. R. Williams opposed it.

A motion previously made by Mr. Randolph to re-commit it was negatived.—Ayes 30.

The title of the bill was amended on motion of Mr. Blount, after repeated motions for amending it, for reconsidering the vote on the bill, and for adjournment, 60 to 25 so as to read "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force," when the house adjourned at a little past 7 o'clock.

Expedition to India.

FRANKFORT, (Ger.) Jan. 14.

The desire to humiliate England animates all minds. The German politicians are particularly employed on the means of attacking her in the Indies, and striking her to the heart. The alliance of Russia, France and Persia appears to them adapted to accelerate this project. The public papers of Germany are therefore filled with plans relative to this expedition. Among those which have appeared, one published in the *Journal de Mannheim* has attracted considerable notice.

The author supposes that the expedition will be made not only with the consent of the king of Persia, but that that monarch will furnish the armies that shall pass through his territory with every thing necessary for their subsistence. He chooses Astracan for the place of rendezvous of the French and Russian armies; and he adds—"The Russian army will not only be sufficiently provided with artillery and ammunition but the Russian generals will take care to have them in readiness for the French army—which to facilitate its march, will take with it neither cannon nor ammunition, nor horses. The Russian army will be easily collected at Astracan;—but it will be necessary to shorten and facilitate the march of the French army. It has two points of departure, and consequently two routes to follow, in order to arrive at Astracan; one from the Duchy of Warsaw, and the other through Dalmatia.

By the former the army will proceed in a right line to Lazarum; making a march of about 400 leagues, (or 230 German miles.)—There it will embark on the Volga for Astracan, from which Lazarum is distant about 100 leagues. Then the French army will have a journey of 560 leagues to reach Astracan; 100 of which will be water; a march which will employ two months and a half or three months.

By the second route that is to say from Dalmatia, the French army will make a march of 100 leagues, to reach the Danube at a place proper to embark. It will go down the Danube to its mouth, on board vessels brought from the Black Sea. When arrived at the Black Sea, it will pursue its course and passing by the strait of the Crimea will land at Tanageroe on the sea of Azow. From Tanageroe it will march to the Don, which it will pass near the Piata-Isbiana, and proceed to Zarozum where it will embark for Astracan. As it is only about 140 leagues from Tanageroe to Zarozum, it appears that by this route the French army has only about 240 or 250 leagues to march by land in going from Dalmatia to Astracan.

The time which will be employed by the French in this march may be estimated at about six weeks; that is about half the time of the former. Having joined at Astracan the two Franco-Russian armies, with their artillery, ammunition, horses, &c. will embark in vessels put in requisition on the Caspian sea, will traverse that sea, and arrive at Astrabat, in Persia, after a march of ten or twelve days; from Astrabat the two armies furnished with provisions by the king of Persia, will pursue their route through that kingdom for the Indies, where they will arrive after a march of seven or eight weeks. It results from this plan, that a French army of 30,000 men, setting out from Dalmatia, and a Russian army of 30,000 men, which may likewise be joined by a Persian army, may arrive in the Indies at the end of five months at the latest.

[Journal de l'Empire, Jan. 19.]

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph Marie Perrin, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1808.

Mathurin Perrin, Esq.

March 25.

Staw6w

YANKEE DOODLE.

When federal men did stand at helm,
We shipped off many a cargo—
Then wheat and rye, produce was high,
Cause there was no embargo.

But now our ships they are unrigg'd
Our sailors spin street-yarn, sir;
Our merchants fall; our farmers sigh;
Their grain lies in the barn, sir.

For who can sell or who can buy,
When nothing can be sold, sir;
Confound Philosophers, say I,
Give me the times of old, sir.

Then we put money in our purse,
All find our friendship price sir;
Our ports were free, to all the world,
And we were brave and wise, sir.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIP WANTON, and MARY his wife to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to Sale for ready money, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, upon the premises;

A Frame Store and Warehouse,
Built by the said PHILIP WANTON on a space of ground belonging to the heirs of John Saunders, deceased. The ground is subject to an annual rent payable to Samuel Coats, which rent is now several years in arrears, which will be made known on the day of sale.

James Keith,
John C. Herbert.

April 9.

lawts.

Extract of an act of the corporation of Alexandria, for the extinguishment of fire.

Sec. 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars: Provided, the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers printed in the town.

At an annual meeting of the Relief Fire Company, held at Mr. Gadsby's, on Thursday evening, March 3, 1808, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year.

William Harper, 1st	} Commanders.
Thomas Preston, 2d	
Gurdon Chapin, 3d	
Thomas Vowell,	} Sub. Directors.
John Young,	
Ferd. Marsteller,	} Regulators.
William Patton, jun.	
James Anderson,	
Charles Slade,	} Trustees.
William Newton,	
Robert Anderson,	
John Johnson,	
Thomas Vowell, jun. Treasurer.	
Joshua Riddle, Clerk.	

April 9.

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The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List increasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilton, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

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Fifty Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Tuesday morning the 29th of March in or near Alexandria,

An old Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing a large sum of money and sundry papers, among which were a way bill, a tavern bill, and an account of beef and pork sold, &c.—Whoever has found said Pocket Book, and will return it with its contents to the owner, or leave it with the Printer, shall be paid the above reward.

Isaac Johnson.

April 6.

6049

GREAT BARGAIN.

WILL be exposed to public sale on Saturday the sixteenth of April, the present month, for ready money, at twelve o'clock before the coffee house door of Alexandria that

Beautiful and Elegant Estate

Formerly the property of Mr. Walter S. Alexander, well known by the name of ABINGTON and now under lease to the Mr. Wises for a term of years at three hundred and sixty dollars per annum, with other useful stipulations. Reference to the said lease will fully show this valuable estate is bounded by the river Potomac a considerable distance, about one mile from the contemplated bridge over the river to the city of Washington, and two and a half miles from Alexandria, the road as laid off from one to the other runs nearly through the centre of this estate containing about four hundred and twenty five acres; a good and indisputable title will be made by the subscriber who is legally authorised as may be seen by the title papers in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, esq. attorney at law, who will give every necessary information. Under the peculiar situation which occasions the sale of this valuable and increasing property men of money will find it greatly to their advantage to attend the sale.

At the same time and place will be sold,

A Tract of Land

Leased for a term of years to William Frazer, where he now lives, lying on the Georgetown road, and adjoining the Abington estate formerly a part thereof, containing about 50 acres; if not sold in Alexandria on the day specified, they will be exposed to sale on Tuesday the nineteenth day of April in the city of Washington before Steil's Hotel precisely at five o'clock in the afternoon; any further information will be given by application to Robert I. Taylor, esq. or the subscriber in Alexandria.

B. Dade.

April 5.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Mr. Walter S. Alexander who have legal and just claims against him prior to the 20th April 1807, are requested to make them known to the subscriber as soon as possible, or at any rate before the 16th instant. He flatters himself there is but few now and them small, as he has already paid very many sums to different people in town to a large amount.

B. Dade.

April 5.

NOTICE.

On SATURDAY the 23d of this month the subscriber will offer at Public Sale at the Coffee House,

A Lot of Ground,

On the west side of Alfred street, beginning at the distance of 156 feet 7 inches to the north of Cameron street, extending 20 feet in front on Alfred street, in depth 123 feet, 5 inches.

—ALSO—

A Lot on the north side of Cameron street, beginning at the distance of 50 feet to the west of Alfred street, extending 20 feet in front on Cameron street, in depth 108 feet to a ten feet alley.

The above property will be sold under the authority of a deed of trust, from John W. Turner and Hannah his wife, to the subscriber dated the 6th day of August, 1807, to secure the payment of \$258 6 cents, with interest from the 16th April, 1807.

Noblet Herbert, Trustee.

April 6.

LAND FOR SALE.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of captain Richard Conway deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the sixteenth day of April next, between the hours of twelve and one of the o'clock—

One hundred and eighty-five acres of Land,

LYING on the west side of the old Leesburg road, and adjoining the tract called Stump Hill, in Fairfax county. For the convenience of purchasers, this land is laid off in lots of about twenty five acres each. It is mostly covered with a thick growth of young thriving timber and has several fine springs on it. The situation is high and healthy, affording a beautiful and extensive prospect, and is well calculated for country seats, several being already erected in the neighborhood of it. At the same time and place will be sold,

A few lots of the Stump Hill Tract.

A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given to the purchasers, on giving their notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers and a deed of trust on the premises for the payment of the several instalments. A plat of the whole tract with the several subdivisions of it, will be shewn on the day of sale.

Wm. Herbert,
N. Fitzhugh,
E. I. Lee,

March 22,

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Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and overlooks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupola on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees; I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expense may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in Mount-Washington. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria. ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two bar-shear ploughs with harness, one shovel do one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c

March 15.

Madame Du Cherray,

A FRENCH LADY, lately arrived from Moscow, where she has for several years been at the head of one of the best academies in that city, under the immediate protection of his majesty Alexander the first, emperor of all the Russias, and under the superintendence of that government—has the honor to inform the citizens of Alexandria and the public in general, that she has rented the house now occupied by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Wiley, in George-Town, where she intends immediately after the Easter holidays to open her Academy for the reception of Boarders, Half Boarders and Day Scholars.—In her Academy will be taught French and English grammatically, History, Geography, Mythology, Writing, Arithmetic, Embroidery, and all sorts of Needle-work, which form a part of a young lady's education. The English will be taught by an English lady, recommended to her by the President of St. Mary's College, Baltimore. Drawing, Music & Dancing, will also be taught, but will form a particular charge.

Madame du Cherray invites a kind and generous public to grant her a confidence, to the deserving of which all her efforts will tend. She has been fortunate enough to succeed in Russia, as she can prove by a certificate granted her by the university of Moscow, translated into English, certified and verified by Mr. Harris, the American envoy in St. Petersburg. All her endeavors will tend to deserve the esteem and benevolence of those who may trust her with the education of their young ladies, and hopes that those endeavors will not prove fruitless.

March 5.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named ANTHONY, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of Thirty Dollars, if out of the state of Virginia, or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expenses will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbis.

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in the month of January, a Negro Man, called

ABRAHAM.

OF a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a down look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the Great Falls, and is now at work on the great road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me but is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro & all reasonable expenses paid.

Peter Wise.

April 1.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Ridelle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk. And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 123 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes For particular apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named Fertility, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 13th day of April, fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold to the highest bidder at the plantation of the late Matthew Harrison, esq. on Goose creek about five miles from Leesburgh—A very large and valuable stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; a variety of farming utensils; some household and kitchen furniture and a quantity of Indian corn.—At the same time and place will be sold or hired for a time which will be fixed, several valuable slaves continued at this place, the sale will be at the farm, commonly called Jacob's, about three miles from Mrs. Lacey's tavern, and the same distance from the Goose spring—the like description of property will be offered for sale, and on the same terms among the horses are several very high bred brood mares. The creditors are invited to attend and purchase—all claims well authenticated will be received in payment, and on those due by bond or for cash the usual discount will be made—twelve months credit will be allowed for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid.

W. Ellzey,

Acting ex'r. of M. Harrison, dec'd.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to bring them forward for settlement, and those indebted fees, or in any other manner, to make immediate payment to the Executor.

March 14

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	\$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of Eight Dollars, for sale at R. Gray's book store.

N. B. The price will be raised as the drawing proceeds.

April 2.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

TEAS,
particularly selected
for family use

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

WINE S.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincen.s, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, moid, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flint

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone's

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-

glish and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

Printing in all its various branches
handsomely executed at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VIII.

Sales at

On every Tuesday

WILL B.

At the Vendue Store

Water

A Variety of Dry G

Particulars of which

the bills of the day—

which are on limitat

which are established

viewed and purchased

and prices.

P. G. M

GREEN

5000 lb. best C

FOR SALE BY

James

Feb. 13

HEMP FO

I HAVE on hand, to

lity CLEAN COU

to sell for cash, or on a

Bry

December 30.

BRYAN F

HAS FOR

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks I

12 do. particular T

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cogn

5 do. 4th proof H

5 hhd's. 3d proof

1 do. first quality

5 do. green copp

2 do. alum

20 do. brown suga

20 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 chests young h

10 do. byson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green coff

20 kegs madder

50 do. ground gin

30 do. raisins

200 lbs. bacon, we

5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine an

At all times he has th

articles on hand—w

articles—all of which

former terms.

JAMES SA

Offers for sa

25 hogsheads M

70 bags green Caff

15 hogsheads well

pipes Cogniac I

12 quarter casks S

12 bales Tennessee

And as

A general assortm

Spirituous Liquors, To

Fifty Dolla

ELOPED from the s

on Thursday

A NEGRO MAN

(commonly calle

hour 38 years of age

well looking fellow, fo

Alexandria, his cloath

ever secures him in a

the district of Colum

ward of Thirty Dolar

Virginia, or the distri

TY DOLLARS and a